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DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.

Office over M. Frankel & Sons.

HENRY & PAYNE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Rear Room over Planters' Bank.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(1st Jan 1-86)

G. E. Medley,
DENTIST.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Having bought out Dr. R. R. Bourne my office will be in the future over R. R. Bourne's office No. 45 North Main St., Hopkinsville, Ky.

G. E. MEDLEY.

JAMES BREATHITT. JAMES BREATHITT.

BREATHITT & STITES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.

(Feb 1-86)

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

BAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

"What makes you so valuable?" asked the Paper-Weight of the vase.

"I am so rare," answered the orn-

ament with a faint trace of enthusiasm, "and I cost the labor of many men for very many years. I represent years of toll, of trials, of sacrifice, for the men who made me give up their pleasures during that time and were shut up in a dark workshop like many slaves. I am the result of a secret process. Even the Emperor didn't know how I was made."

"And you?" interrupted the Knute, inquisitively to the Weight, "what did you cost? How much are you worth?" he asked, sarcastically.

"I really don't know," replied the Weight, modestly. "I never asked." "Never asked?" repeated the Idol, disdainingly. "Have you any history? Have you any thing to recommend you to this remarkable and choice collection?"

"I don't know," answered the Weight, reflectively, after a short pause. "I was dug out of an iron mine in Michigan."

"Michigan? Where's that?" queried the Vase. "Any place near Paris?"

"No," replied the Weight, artlessly. "Michigan is in this country. This mine is near the shore of Lake Superior, by the side of a mountain brook which tumbles over the sharp rocks and seethes and boils as it rushes through a narrow cut in the hillside. On one side of the great shaft with its steep of pine boulders is the forest, thick and dense as when they were owned by the Indians. In this forest a little space has been cleared, and within this are a score or more of houses where the miners live. One day not many years ago, a stout, strapping miner named Bill, left his cabin at his cottage door—for his cabin's roof had fallen in and thirty men and half beatified his house until it was the pride of the camp—and started for the shaft. In his pockets he had a few slices of bread and flask of liquor, together with a piece of meat, in case he met with any accident while underground. With his comrades he descended the long shaft, the end of which reached way down into the very bowels of the earth. Half way down he climbed down the first ladder, then down the next, then the next, and still down another, getting deeper and deeper into the darkness, further and further into the warm blackness of those regions where the light of day is never seen, down another ladder and still another he went, until at last he reached the soft rock of the mine, on Ronco's part, that the Indians named Custer, and then all became inky black. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount, and then the bucks mounted and charged on Ronco, checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers fired their carbines to the trees and came out and fought on foot, as soon as Ronco was beaten he turned back across the river, but was not half a mile up the ravine now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed. (One of Ronco's officers confirms this, saying: "It was probably during this interval of quiet, on Ronco's part, that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.") The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used bows. They fired from behind thick bushes. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take a position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh's and Callahan's, dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step, until forced back to the ridge, where they finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's Company, rallied by Company A, were all killed in a bunch. (This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's trooper were found piled in a heap.) The warriors directed a special fire against troops who held horses while others fought. As soon as the holder was killed by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stamped which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. Afterwards the soldiers fought desperately and never surrendered. They fought sturdily. As fast as the men fell horses were headed and driven toward the squares and old men, who gathered them up. When Ronco attempted to find Custer at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart feel bad. They fought in line along a ridge, the Indians were found gatling around and over the wounded, flying and dead pistol bullets and arrows into them. When Ronco made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart feel bad. They fought with the hatchet, (which means of course mutilating soldiers). The Indians ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supply of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only forty-three Indians, were killed altogether, but a great many wounded. One came across the river and died in the bushes. We had Ogallalas, Minneconas, Urte, Teton, Urapacapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meanwhile Terry and Gibbon) struck our lodge and went up a creek around White River Mountain. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to Wyo Mountain. It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river but such was not the case. There were no corneous or exercises gone through with.

"How long they sat there dumb with horror they couldn't tell. The tunnel, fortunately, was high and the air they breathed promised to last some time. That was that. It is only prolonged agony, and when they realized this they gave up. At length, tired out with excitement, they slept, and thus the hours passed into days until finally their food, treasured by the untutored care, had dwindled into nothing—not even a bite—and weak with hunger, they dragged themselves to the lower end of their grave and laid themselves down to die.

"Finally they heard the faint tapping of a pick. The miners were come to their rescue. At first they could hardly believe their senses. But there could be no mistake about it. Louder grew the noise. Nearest came their voices. At length they could almost hear their voices. Then for a time these voices were silent.

"Oh, the fools!" gasped the prisoners in horror. "They are going to leave us now that they are only a foot away, and we can't make them know that we are alive!" One minor staggered up to the partition and vainly kicked it. Then they untied their voices in a shout. Then they waited.

Poor fools! they might as well have whispered. Then they screamed and shouted and cried and sobbed, but the thick walls of their grave shut in their ears as they did the daylight and air. Again the pleads were heard and again they stopped. Suddenly Bill, recollecting the rock which lay in his pocket, drew it forth and with all the energy of his fast departing strength, threw it against the wall. For a moment there was silence. Then the picking began again with redoubled energy. The signal had been heard. They were saved.

With a great cry the dying man dragged themselves nearer together, threw their grimy arms around each other's necks and wept for joy. They were safe at last. Half an hour later the pleads were through the wall, and that afternoon the dead were brought to life and the lost were restored to their families.

"I added the Weight, modestly, "was made of that piece of iron. That's my story."

"But how did the master come to get you? Does he know your story?" asked the knife, rudely.

"No," responded the knife, "I am useful."

"Well, so was I, for that matter," answered the Weight. "Several thousand years ago, when I was young, I presided over the destinies of a kingdom and I was consulted about every thing that was done."

"Indeed!" he clucked, merrily. "Why, only last year they called me beautiful."

"That was a joke, my dear Idol," broke in the knife, sharply. "They occasionally do get off a joke now and then by way of diversion."

"They never called you beautiful," retorted the idol, rudely.

"No," responded the knife, "I am useful."

"Well, so was I, for that matter," answered the Weight. "Several thousand years ago, when I was young, I presided over the destinies of a kingdom and I was consulted about every thing that was done."

"I am so rare," snapped back the knife, "and where, I may ask, is that nation now?"

"But what makes you so valuable?" asked the Paper-Weight of the vase.

"I think he does. It was he who dug me out. His name is Bill."

"Benjamin Northam, in N. E. Gran-

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

A Great Sioux Chief Tells How the Brave Troops Were Hemmed in on all Sides and Slaughtered.

ST. PAUL, JUNO 26.—A special to the Pioneer Press from the Custer battlefield, Montana, describes the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the battle by a few of its survivors. The great Sioux Chief Gall went over the field and described the manner in which Custer's command was destroyed. Gall is the fine looking Indian, 46 years old, and weighing over 200 pounds. He was robust at first, but finally he told his story with dignity and animation.

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"I don't know," answered the Weight, reflectively, after a short pause. "I was dug out of an iron mine in Michigan."

"Michigan? Where's that?" queried the Vase. "Any place near Paris?"

"No," replied the Weight, artlessly. "Michigan is in this country. This mine is near the shore of Lake Superior, by the side of a mountain brook which tumbles over the sharp rocks and seethes and boils as it rushes through a narrow cut in the hillside. On one side of the great shaft with its steep of pine boulders is the forest, thick and dense as when they were owned by the Indians. In this forest a little space has been cleared, and within this are a score or more of houses where the miners live. One day not many years ago, a stout, strapping miner named Bill, left his cabin at his cottage door—for his cabin's roof had fallen in and thirty men and half beatified his house until it was the pride of the camp—and started for the shaft. In his pockets he had a few slices of bread and flask of liquor, together with a piece of meat, in case he met with any accident while underground. With his comrades he descended the long shaft, the end of which reached way down into the very bowels of the earth. Half way down he climbed down the first ladder, then down the next, then the next, and still down another, getting deeper and deeper into the darkness, further and further into the warm blackness of those regions where the light of day is never seen, down another ladder and still another he went, until at last he reached the soft rock of the mine, on Ronco's part, that the Indians named Custer, and then all became inky black. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount, and then the bucks mounted and charged on Ronco, checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers fired their carbines to the trees and came out and fought on foot, as soon as Ronco was beaten he turned back across the river, but was not half a mile up the ravine now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed. (One of Ronco's officers confirms this, saying: "It was probably during this interval of quiet, on Ronco's part, that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.") The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used bows. They fired from behind thick bushes. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns (pistols). The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take a position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh's and Callahan's, dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step, until forced back to the ridge, where they finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's Company, rallied by Company A, were all killed in a bunch. (This statement seems borne out by facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's trooper were found piled in a heap.) The warriors directed a special fire against troops who held horses while others fought. As soon as the holder was killed by waving blankets and great shouting the horses were stamped which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. Afterwards the soldiers fought desperately and never surrendered. They fought sturdily. As fast as the men fell horses were headed and driven toward the squares and old men, who gathered them up. When Ronco attempted to find Custer at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart feel bad. They fought in line along a ridge, the Indians were found gatling around and over the wounded, flying and dead pistol bullets and arrows into them. When Ronco made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart feel bad. They fought with the hatchet, (which means of course mutilating soldiers). The Indians ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supply of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only forty-three Indians, were killed altogether, but a great many wounded. One came across the river and died in the bushes. We had Ogallalas, Minneconas, Urte, Teton, Urapacapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meanwhile Terry and Gibbon) struck our lodge and went up a creek around White River Mountain. The Big Horn ranges were covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to Wyo Mountain. It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river but such was not the case. There were no corneous or exercises gone through with.

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM - Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ELECTION AUGUST 1886.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS,
CASWELL BENNETT,
OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
JAMES H. BOWDEN,
OF LOGAN.FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
JOHN R. GRACE,
OF TRIGG.FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY,
JAMES B. GARNETT,
OF TRIGG.FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
W. P. WINFREE.FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JNO. W. PAYNE.FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK,
CYRUS M. DAY.FOR COUNTY CLERK,
AQUILLA B. LONG.FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR,
A. M. COOPER.FOR COUNTY SHERIFF,
J. F. DIXON.FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
A. V. TOWNES.FOR COUNTY JAILER,
GEO. W. LONG.FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
G. A. CHAMPLIN.FOR COUNTY CORONER,
DR. DARWIN BELL.

The Democrats of New Hampshire met in State Convention this week and nominated a ticket headed by Thos. Cowgill for Governor.

Wm. E. Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned and will be succeeded by Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention is in session at Little Rock this week. It is expected that all of the present state officers, with the exception of the Auditor, will be re-nominated.

The Henderson News speaks without authority when it attempts to define the KENTUCKIAN's attitude in the coming Congressional race. We have never indicated in any way how we would stand as between the present aspirants.

It has come to light that a fight occurred between Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, U. S. Minister to Columbia, and Dr. V. O. King, Secretary of the Legation, at Bagota, some time before Minister Jacob left on his leave of absence. The fight is said to be a disgraceful pugilistic encounter and it is probable that both of the belligerent diplomats will be requested to resign.

The dead body of Joe Ramsey was found hanging in the woods of Rockcastle county. On the 11th inst., a party of masked men took Ramsey and his wife from their beds and gave them a terrible beating and gave them ten days to leave the country. Failing to sell his property Ramsey committed suicide. Mrs. Ramsey had bad Thos. Hayes, one of the klux party, put under a bond of \$300.

The Courier-Journal publishes a list of 48 soft places not under the Civil Service law which are yet filled by Republicans in the Treasury Department. There are also 175 other positions paying from \$300 to \$840 per annum and 600 employes paid per diem salaries still un-filled. All of this in spite of the fact that the people voted to "turn the rascals out" fifteen months ago. Is this a Democratic administration or not?

A Washington paper published the number of bills introduced by each member this session. The number runs from 1 to 105. Thirty would probably be the average of the Kentucky delegation. Halsell introduced 98, Taubee 78, McCreary 70, Willis 68, Breckinridge 58, Laflour 58, Robertson 45, Stone 41, Wadsworth 22, Wolford 16, Carlisle none. The total number of bills introduced since the session opened is 96,542. Already 3,108 bills have been considered by the committee and reported to the House. In both sessions of the Forty-eighth Congress only 2,696 were acted upon.

Speaking of the Congressional race the Henderson News says:

A rumor reaches us that a coalition is to be formed—or has been—for Union and Henderson county politicians to mass their strength on Dixon and Adair, in case of a close vote, and to arrange constructions in a convention looking to this end. A similar method hero at Henderson unfairly chiseled Col. Tom Jones out of his proper strength with the people, and thus defeated his nomination at Louisville. To prevent a repetition of this flagrant wrong the friends of LaFoon—the advocates of fair play should insist on a primary district election, that will properly represent the wishes of the democracy in the county.

STAFF OF LIFE.

Bread Prospects in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky—Rain and the Chinch Bug.

ILLINOIS, Ill., June 28.—In part of Fayette county the chinch bugs are destroying the corn, field after field having been given up to the pests. With a view of exterminating the chinch bugs, the farmers have agreed not to sow any wheat for three successive seasons.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following summary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review:

The harvesting of wheat has been concluded in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. In the former two states continuous wet weather delayed the gathering of the grain in some sections, and caused some damage, both before reaping and while in shock. In Fayette and Jessamine counties, in Kentucky, whole fields are reported to have been ruined by black rust, and in Fayette the reports indicate that fully one-half of the crop was ruined. The average yield in both States is reported at from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre, where no injury from rust has occurred. The reports indicate that in nearly every portion of Missouri farmers were unusually successful in harvesting wheat. The average yield is placed as high as 17 to 22 bushels to the acre in St. Claire, Pike, Charlton and Scott counties. The indications are that the entire average for the State will be unusual high. Harvesting is still progressing in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, under fairly favorable conditions, though scattering reports of rain and rust are made, but not such as to indicate any widespread damage. Rain prevails over large areas of Dakota, improving the general outlook for spring wheat greatly and apparently insuring an average yield. The reports still indicate that the general average throughout the Territory of both wheat and oats was reduced 10 to 15 per cent. before the drouth was broken. In Stutsman county the report this week indicates that not to exceed one-half a wheat crop is promised, while in Codington and several adjoining counties the reports show that the crop was shortened 15 to 20 percent. The situation in Minnesota has not materially improved. In Dodge, Fillmore, Martin, Nicollet and Winona the reports state that fully one-fourth of one-half of the entire spring wheat and oat crops have been ruined by the drouth, and to the fact that the rains came too late. The need of rain in Iowa and Nebraska is reported in Cass, Carroll, Franklin, Howard, Iowa, Keokuk, Marion and Van Buren counties. In Iowa the necessity for rain has been very pressing, and the prospective yield of wheat and oats has already been lessened 15 to 20 per cent. before the drouth was broken. In Stutsman county the report this week indicates that not to exceed one-half a wheat crop is promised, while in Codington and several adjoining counties the reports show that the crop was shortened 15 to 20 percent. The situation in Minnesota has not materially improved.

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SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—4:43 and 4:50 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
ARRIVE NORTH—10:10 A. M. and—A. M.; 10:30 P. M.
ARRIVE SOUTH—10:10 A. M. and—A. M.; 10:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—4:43 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
POST OFFICE—West Main Street, bet. 5th and 6th.

Open for letters—4:43 A. M. to 8 P. M.
" money orders—4 A. M. to 5 P. M.
" delivery, Sundays—4:43 to 4:50 P. M.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Seventh St. near Main.

OPEN 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
Western Union—Upstairs corner Main and
Sixth Streets. Mrs. Hauley and Miss Park, operators.

HALTIGER & OGDEN—Upstairs corner Main and
Sixth Streets. Mr. Amory, operator.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Main St. bet. 5th and 6th up stairs. Clarence
Lindsey, operator.

Time Table of C. O. & S. W. R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Lyv. Louisville 8:30 A. M.

" 10:30 A. M.

" Norliouville 8:22 P. M.

" 8:24 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

Lyv. Memphis 11:40 P. M.

" 12:40 A. M.

" Norliouville 11:30 A. M.

" 7:30 P. M.

SOCIALITIES.

Judge J. R. Grace is in the city.
Mr. M. Lipstine is able to be about
the streets again.

Miss Lizzie Graves left this week
for Springfield, Mo.

Mr. J. D. Tandy, of Fairview, was
in the city yesterday.

Mr. Jno. B. Galbreath visited
Nashville the first of the week.

Mr. S. H. Turner has accepted a
position with Henderson & Son.

Mr. R. A. Burnett, Jr., is well
enough to be back at his business.

Mrs. Ella Etice, of Vincennes, Ind.,
is the guest of Miss Fannie Rogers.

Mr. Gus Breithaupt has accepted a
position in Wilson's confectionery.

Mrs. J. D. McPherson has gone to
Madisonville on a visit to her parents.

Miss Lula Hill, of Ocean Springs,
Miss., is visiting friends in the city.

Misses Cora Petree and Mary Ford
have returned from Morganfield.

Miss and Mrs. Jas. T. Coleman, of
Bennettsburg, were in the city Wednes-
day.

Misses Maude and Nora Anderson,
of Hartford, are visiting Miss Annie
Waller.

Prof. and Mrs. B. E. Thom, of Ce-
rebral Springs, were in the city
Wednesday.

Misses Emma Turnly and Annie
Tandy are visiting Miss Maude Tan-
dy, of Fairview.

Mr. Guy Duncan can now be found
at his old place at the boot and shoe
store of Dabney & Bush.

Miss Lizzie McKeef, of Hopkinsville,
is visiting at Itcv. J. L. McKeef's,
this city.—Danville Advocate.

Mrs. E. E. Petty, of Texas, and Mr.
Jos. Pinney, of Dyersburg, Tenn.,
are visiting at Mr. E. F. Morris'.

Misses Leila Dickinson, Myra
Smith and Georgie Minnum, of Todd
County, are visiting Miss Sallie Rust.

Miss Sudie Sergeant, of Penobscot,
returned home Wednesday, after a
week's visit to the family of Mr. L.
P. Payne.

Miss Katie McDowell and Mrs. Car-
oline Duckett left this week for Ma-
rlion, Kansas, where they will spend
the summer.

Miss Mamie Sasseen, of Herder-
son, passed through the city this
week, en route for Cerulean Springs,
where she will spend the summer.

Major Tom Hayes, of Louisville, vice-
president of the Pullman Car Co.,
who has been in the city for several
days past, left for Hopkinsville yes-
terday.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Messrs. H. H. Abernathy, R. R.
Bourne and P. W. Dabney, and per-
haps some other knights of Ever-
green Lodge, will join the Knights of
Pythias excursion to Canada on the
10th inst.

Mrs. W. V. Brougham and Misses
Susie and Lucy Edmunds, have re-
turned from Dawson. We are sorry
to learn that Mrs. Edmunds' health
was not much improved.

Mammoth Cave Excursion.

As both routes in the cave are now
open, the excursion will leave Wed-
nesday, July 7th, at 6 o'clock a. m.
The rate for both the long and short
routes, hotel and railroad fare will
be only \$12.25 for over 25 people.
Less than that number, from 10 to 25,
will be \$13.25. This is an exceeding-
ly low rate, and all who can, should
take advantage of it, as a chance is
rarely offered to see so much for so
little. The excursionists will return
Friday night at 8:30. A good band
is at the cave, and the lessee, Mr.
Comstock will leave nothing undone
to add to the pleasure of those who
go. The following have given in
their names at once, in order to be
provided for.

The L. & N. R. R. will sell round
trip tickets for our fare between all
stations, on July 3rd, 4th and 5th.
Tickets will be good returning until
midnight of July 6th. This is a great
opportunity for all who want to
celebrate the 4th, and at a very little
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opportunity for all who want to
celebrate the 4th, and at a very little
cost.

HERE AND THERE.

New wheat is selling at from 55 to
60 cents.

The "glorious 4th" comes on Sun-
day this year.

Born to the wife of Mr. John H.
Witty, on the 29th ult., a girl.

The Banks will observe the 4th
on Monday July 5th.

The postoffice will be closed, Mon-
day from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Seventh St. near Main.

Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Western Union—Upstairs corner Main and
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" 7:30 P. M.

The Democratic Ticket.

The regular quadrennial election of
county officers will be held in a little
over four weeks from the present
time. In addition to a full county
ticket, four district officers are also to
be chosen and Justices of the Peace
and Constables are to be elected in the
various magisterial districts in this
and other counties. Seventeen can-
didates will therefore be voted for in
each precinct. The names of the gen-
tlemen composing the Democratic
ticket to be voted for in Christian
county appear at the head of our ad-
ditional page.

The ticket presented is a good, a
strong and a worthy one. It is com-
posed of men qualified without ex-
ception for the offices they seek and
who are capable of performing their
respective duties in an honest and
satisfactory manner.

Judge Caswell Bennett, the nomi-
nee for Judge of the Court of Appeals,
is an able, conscientious judge and a
sound Democrat.

Judge Jas. H. Bowden, for Super-
ior Court Judge, is experienced and
learned and has served one term in
the office to which he again aspires.

Judge Jas. R. Grace has for eighteen
years sat upon the bench of this Cir-
cuit Court district and the people
know how faithfully and ably he has
discharged the onerous and difficult
duties of his position. Endowed by
nature and fitted by long experience
for the proper discharge of these du-
ties, he has been again put before the
people as the choice of his party for the
office and it behoves every Democrat
to rally to his support and see that he
is kept in a position that he has
shown himself capable of filling so
greatly and acceptably.

Hon. Jas. B. Garnett, the best
Commonwealth's Attorney in Ken-
tucky, is again the Democratic nomi-
nee and will have no opposition.

The semi-annual statements of the
Bank of Hopkinsville and the City
Bank are published in this journal.

Both these banks, it will be seen, are in
a healthy financial condition.

The County Court House will be open
from 8 A. M. to 12 M. on Saturday, June
26th, for the trial of the cause between
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**To the Citizens of Hopkinsville
and Vicinity.**

Mr. John C. Latham, Jr., has re-
cently forwarded to our city authori-
ties his check for \$1,500, directing
that the money be expended in improv-
ing and beautifying the neglected por-
tions of our city cemetery. He re-
quests that in the general compliance
with his suggestions, particular recog-
nition shall be paid to those time-re-
duced mounds, beneath which sleep
men who were once worthy citizens
of Hopkinsville, and whose last resting

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN,

IS AND 20 NINTH STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one time, \$1.00; one week, \$1.00; six months, \$3.00; twelve months, \$5.00.
One column one time, \$1.00; one week, \$1.00;
six months, \$3.00; twelve months, \$5.00.
For further information apply for copy of rates.

Special local 20 cents per inch for each insertion; among residing master 20 cents per line.

Obituary notices over 10 lines, resolutions of respect, &c., 20 cents per line; legal notices, 20 cents per line; all entertainment when an advertisement fee is charged, 5 cents per line for each insertion.

Cheap Club Rates.

Subscribers to the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN will be given the benefit of the following cheap club rates for advertising their periodicals:

5, K. and Daily Courier Journal.....	\$12.00
6, " Weekly.....	3.00
7, " Commercial.....	3.00
8, " Farmers Home Journal.....	2.25
9, " Home and Farm.....	2.25
10, " Daily.....	2.25
11, " Semi-Weekly.....	3.00
12, " Weekly World.....	2.25
13, " N. Y. Star.....	2.25
14, " Little's Living Age.....	2.25
15, " Arkansas Traveler.....	2.25
16, " Detroit Free Press.....	2.25
17, " Peterson's Magazine.....	2.25
18, " Godey's Lady's Book.....	2.25
19, " Leslie's Popular Monthly.....	2.25
20, " Cottage Heart.....	2.25

That Yankee Horse.

BY AN EX-REBEL.

(Detroit Free Press 1)

In one of the early cavalry engagements around Brandy Station the squadron to which I was attached captured a Federal Captain who was longed, if I remember right, to a command called the Harris Light Cavalry. We got several other prisoners at the same time, but the incident would not be worth recording except for the fact that we captured with the Captain a horse which was destined to make the Southern Confederacy considerable trouble. This was a powerful black stallion, and had been purchased of a Maryland farmer on account of his beauty, action, and durability. The men knew how that beast had an evil temper, but he depended on some life to cure him.

The Captain, having been fairly captured in armed conflict, could only expect honorable treatment, but he did feel awfully cut up at losing that horse. He claimed to be the only man who had succeeded in riding him, or who could control his out-break of temper, and he warned us to look out for devility. Our Captain appropriated the beast for his own use, but it was only a day or two before he discovered that he had a Tartar on his hands. His orderly attempted to saddle the horse, and was seized and shaken about until he was laid up for a month. Then three soldiers tried it, and one had a leg broken. In the end, the others abandoned the job. The horse was chucked full of old Satan, and on the night of the day he laid out the two men he broke loose from the feet. He had disabled three horses before he could be secured.

The Captain was advised to relinquish his prize to the artillery, but he refused. A more perfect horse you never saw, and one could tell by the look of him that he had all the speed a reckless rider could ask for, and all the bottom needed for long marches. He was starved for two or three days, and this progress seemed to work a cure. He became good-natured and gentle, and during the next ten days was as humble as any beast bestrode by a private. Then early one morning we got the call of "boots and saddles" and made a skip of ten miles head off a party of Federal raiders. Our battery took position on a hill over which the highway led to support. The enemy was not yet far back without a fight. They planted their guns and got to work, and their cavalry fled into the fields to test our mettle.

Whether it was the firing, the sight of the Yankee flag, or because its term of good behavior was ended, I know not, but that black horse suddenly began his antics. The Captain could stick to the saddle, but could not control him. The beast plunged in and out of our lines, pushing over horses and destroying our alignment, and then made a rush on our guns. I saw him jump over two of the pieces with my own eyes, and I learned afterwards that he severely injured three of the artilleries. For five minutes he prevented the use of two pieces, and during this time the Federals were pounding us hot and heavy. The horse finally reared, fell back off the British and crushed him to a jelly. He sprang up and rushed for our left wing. His dozen dismounted men tried to catch him, and when they failed they opened on him with our revolvers. Out of fifty shots one or two bullets naked him, and then he was mad. He rushed into our ranks with open mouth, biting, striking and kicking, and just when we were in a hubbub the Federals charged us. We were kicked inside of three minutes, and for the way the other wing and battery held on every one of us would have been gobbled. As it was we lost five killed, seven wounded and thirteen taken prisoners, and were thankful to get off with those results. The Federals got the black horse as well, and some of the men who were taken prisoners afterwards told me that the animal quieted right down as soon as he saw the blue uniforms about him.

Blood Poison.

About a year ago I had a blood poison, and it attacked my throat in a very severe form. I got a physician to treat me, and for three months he burned my throat every day. During the last three weeks I was under his care it was almost impossible for me to swallow even a spoonful of water. I was reduced to 10 pounds by weight, and the doctor told me I could not live. I gave up his medicines and began taking Swift's Arnica Salve. It was with great difficulty I could swallow the medicine, though it was pleasant to the taste; but I persevered in it, and in three weeks I could eat from my feelings tell that my throat was better. I could swallow anything I wished without the slightest difficulty, and seemed entirely well. I continued the salve, and in less than four months I had gone up in weight sixty-six pounds, now weighing 170 pounds. This may sound ticky to some, but if the doubling will write to me or any one in Boston, they can easily have the truthfulness of my statement established.

ALFRED HUSK, P. O. Box 503,
Boston, N. J., Feb. 23, '86.
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Bill Nye Pays a Visit to Bunker Hill Monument.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1886.

Scene in Court.

[Free Press.]
The late Judge Deas Barres of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia was not much given to joking.

He was a big man, of slow and deliberate manner, and always on the bench wore a deep bass voice.

On one occasion, however, in the ancient town of Sydney, C. B., he caused a smile. The prothonotary was swearing in a jury in a case to tried, and there seemed to be a hitch.

The judge, who was ready to begin, asked what was the matter.

Prothonotary—"It won't be sworn, my lord."

Juryman—"I'm no wick, ma lord."

Juryman—"What's all you?"

Juryman—"I've got to eech, ma lord!"

Judge (in very large tones)—"

Mr. Prothonotary! Mr. Prothonotary!"

The Verdict Unanimous.

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